The Washington Union attempts to justify the course of the bogus Lecompton Convention in placing the election in reference to that Constitu tion under the entire control of Mr. Calboun, and it cites for that purpose certain alleged precedents from the Constitutions of Ohio, Indiana Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama and Mich. igan. Not one of these pretended precedents, however, has the slightest bearing on the present case. All that was done in either of those cases was to authorize the President of the Convention to issue write for holding the first election under the State Constitution. Beyond this mere issue of the write, he had no authority at all. It was made his business to give the signal for holding the election, but he had no power over the result. He was not authorized to appoint the officers by whom the election was to be held and the votes counted nor had he anything to do with giving certificates of election. The election was to be held like any Territorial election, the President of the Convention having no power to influence the result. This is totally different from what the bogus Kansas Convention have done. They have put everything under the control and in the power of their own Precident, making him, in fact, so far as this clostion is concerned, not merely Provisional Governor, bat supreme dictator.

minister.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION .- THE TRIBUNE does The Kansas Constitution.—The Trieune does not agree with us in the position that, after the admission of Kansas as a State, the People will have a perfect right to call a Convention and amend or after the Constitution whenever they please. It holds, on the contrary, that they will have no right to change it in any particular before the year 1864, because the proposed Constitution prescribes a mode in which it may be done after that time.

[N. Y. Times. -O ne, neighbor! You must let us state our

own positions. Here they are: 1. The begus Constitution has as yet no rightful

authority, no moral validity. A vote to ratify it by a majority of the Peole of Kansas, would be held to give it such validity, as against them. 2. This Constitution plainly intends and en-

deavors to preclude any amendment prior to 1865. 3. If the Free-State men refrain from voting upon it, and it is forced upon them by the Federal Government and its dragoons, backing the miserable faction which has called itself by turns "Pro-Slavery," "Law-and-Order," and "Nationa Democratic," the majority will then stand clear of all implied obligation to uphold its implications, and may call a new Convention and make such a Constitution as they deem proper, the moment they shall have taken possession of the State Govern ment.

-We have once helped arge the Free-State mer of Kansas to vote under the rule of the usurpers and have seen the fruits of their struggle wrestefrom them in the moment of triumph. Now, if they desire to take a lower plunge into the valley of humiliation, they must do it on their own responsibility-certainly not on the strength of our advice Were we living among them, we certainly should not countenance this mockery of submission by voting on it; but, the moment a Governor and Legislature were to be chosen, whether under it or otherwise, we should mix in. And, having secured a Legislature and State Government, we should not hesitate to use the power thus acquired to eradicate every vestige of Border-Ruffian domination. And we should do this with equal heartiness as against the Constitution with limited as against that with unlimited Slavery.

HOW THEY PAY IN THE WEST.

[Extract from a private letter of a merchant in this city.] CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1857.

" I found things in Buffalo better than I expected Hard times have produced their effect there as well as with us. The class of merchants now doing business in Buffalo are what the young New-Yorker would denominate as of the old fogic order, Chicago having drawn away the younger and more enterprising pertien of the mercantile community, leaving the more staid ones to carry on the remnant of business left to Buffale by her competitor. My mission being exclusively a business one, I had little time for observation on the present social, literary, and religious as pects of the city, and the changes which have been wrought by the recent revulsion of affairs.

Thence my route was to Chicago, where I now am having traveled by railroad through the cities and towns of Northern Ohio and Southern Michigan. There is little that is pleasing in the natural scenery that you pass along this great thoroughfare. Mr nself would find it barren of what he would include in the ministry of the beautiful. Occasionally you pass a pleasant and apparently enterprising city like Cleveland, Toledo, Adrian, &c., but the general aspect of the country near the railroad is rude and un-inviting. I was chiefly struck with the great difference in the class of travelers from what I have heretofore seen journeying westward at this season of the year. They are now mostly merchants, and of mature years. The improvidence of sending young clerks on these journeys seems at last to have been discovered in our Eastern cities. It is true that, in the present condition of things, more than ordinary experience and tack are required; but, in my opinion, it is a disadvantage at all times to trast as much as our New-York merchants have to mere striplings. I could say much on this, but I think we are all getting wiser, and admonition is less needed now then in former years.

"Care and depression have settled into a uni form impression in most faces that I see. It is singularly striking how one idea will at such a time as this pervade every nook and corner of the country. All men seem to be driven by one common master-neces sity. Pleasure seekers, travelers in pursuit of health,

women and children who are usually seen on sailway cars and boats, seem to have disappeared. Immigra-tion has ceased; the cars run one-third slower than they did in our palmy times, and the number of cars in a train is diminished.

" I find in Chicago a great change every time I visit it. The wholesale business has been con stantly on the increase. The number of new house put up since I was last here is immense; my last visit ras a year ago. Since that time Lake street, on which the wholesale business is chiefly done, has been almost wholly rebuilt; I counted eight blocks of new iron tores, each block containing from six to twelve stores, beside numerous other buildings, as yet standing alone or in incomplete blocks.

"In style and external and internal magnificence they rivat any of our New-York stores; rents are also fully as high. It is not uncommon to pay from \$6,000 \$15 000 for a single store.

Hotels and private dwellings are of corresponding coetliness. Public buildings and railway depots will compare favorably with any in our country.

"These are the external features of the city. As

aside view reveals an aspect in striking contrast with the outward splendor.

"Business of all kinds has been greatly overdone the credit system is the basis of everthing; much of the supposed wealth is imaginary.

"A revulsion like the present discloses the actual nsolvency of a large number of the merchants. Notices of assignees' and sheriff's sales posted upon the door, meet your view on every hand.

"The prospect of New-York merchants who have much due them in this city is gloomy. What I hear of the state of things in the interior is more cheering. Those who have recently traveled through it report corrency scarce, but everything else that makes material wealth abundant. The great bulk of the grain will, however, remain where it is through the coming

THE LATEST NEWS. PECEIVED RY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WAGES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispeton to The N. Y. Tribune BATON ROUGE, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857. The steamboat hands are demanding \$60 a month for labor on the levee in New-Orleans. Employers are paying 25 cents an hour for loading and unloading

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857. The visit of Sir William Ousely to the President or Saturday was of courtesy merely. He has not yet officially informed him of the precise character of his

The War Department designs sending two columns of military into Utah from the Pacific side-one from Oregon and the other from California.

While the President was receiving company to-day not a little excitement was occasioned by the loud and effensvie language of an attorney for claims to the President, who quietly withdrew to a private office which adjoins the audience-room, and remained there until the cause of it reluctantly retired.

GOV. WALKER EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON. St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.
Gov. Walker arrived here on Saturday evening en route to Washington. Nothing new relative to Kansas

affairs transpired.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

Before the Board of Trade this evening a proposition was discussed commending to the consideration of the Legislature the project of a single department of issue, to which shall belong exclusively the privilege f issuing notes for the entire State, upon the deposi of pledged securities and specie in proportions; the department to be prohibited from issuing notes under \$20; stockholders to incur unlimited liability, and statements of the transactions and condition of the department to be published. An opinion was favored to call a congress of business-men to have said project adepted in every State.

BOSTON MAYORALTY NOMINATION. Boston, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

The Hon. Samuel A. Eliot was nominated for Mayor of this city to-night by the Citizens' Convention. He was formerly Mayor from 1837 to 1840.

HARTFORD TOWN ELECTION. HARTFORD, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.
Our annual town election came off to-day. The
Union party elects four Selectmen to the Democrats Union party elects four Selectmen to the Democrats one; the balance of the ticket is equally divided. A ticket nominated by the National Americans, containing names from each of the other tickets, controlled the election. None were elected except those on the American ticket. The election was warmly contested. The whole vote was about 3.300.

ACCIDENT TO CANAL BOATS.

ACCIDENT TO CANAL BOATS.
HAVRE DE GRACE, Menday, Nov. 23, 1857.
The steamer Junista left here on Saturday evening with a tow of twenty-two boats, and, when off Spesaria Island, encountered a heavy gale of wind, which broke the tow loose from the steamer, and scattered the beats over the bay in different directions. The boat Hiawatha, loaded with iron, and the boat West Branch, loaded with coal, were sunk. The steamer Lancaster went from here yesterday, and assisted to hitch up the remaining hoats, and got all but five, four being blown ashore, and one anchored out of reach of the steamer. No lives lost.

COLLISION-THE MCKEESPORT MURDER. COLLISION—THE MCRESCORT RUCKING.

PITTSEERGH, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

This morning, about 7 o'clock, two passenger cars on the Cornelleville Railroad came in collision about a mile from McKeesport. A passenger, by the name of Scott was seriously if not fatally iniured. Several other others were also hurt. The cars were literally smaskedito pieces.

smashedlto pieces.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the action of the Criminal Court in the case of Charlotte Jones, Henry Fife and Monroe Stewart, the McKeesport murderers

who have been sentenced to be hung.

THE FIRE AT OLEAN, N.Y.
OLEAN, N.Y., Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.
The fellowing is a list of the names of the persons who are sufferers by the terrible conflagration which

who are suffered by the certified college, and who cocurred here on Saturday night:

H. S. Merris, M. A. Blakesice, Burge & Robinson, H. String ham, David Kern, G. Cooper, H. W. Ruga, John Forbes, N. S. Butler & Co., Amos Bronson, R. & E. S. Martin, Post-Office, R. Tallert, Masonic Ledge, L. Whitney, W. B. Barry and C.

Muray.

Almost the whole town is destroyed. A strong wind and a snew-storm prevailing at the time, randered it almost impossible to check the fire.

FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

A fire broke out here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon in
Wm. Taylor's planing mill on the pier below Adams
street, from whence it spread to his lumber yard adjoining, where it was arrested. Loss on the building
about \$5,000, which is insured as follows: NorthWestern Conpany of this city, \$1,000; Harmony Co.
of New-York, \$500, and Commercial Co. of NewYork \$500. Loss on lumber, \$2,500. No insurance.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Washington, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.
The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga arrived in

The United States sloop-o-wal to-day.

Hampton Roads from Aspinwall to-day.

The Powhatan went into commission to-day.

Now 23, 1857.

The United States frigate Saranse, with the assist ance of two steamers, was got off yesterday and salled to the Powhatan was got off yesterday and salled to the Powhatan Commission of the state of two steamers, was got off yesterday and salled to the Powhatan Commission of the Saranse of two steamers, was got off yesterday and salled to the Powhatan Commission of the Saranse of two steamers, was got off yesterday and salled the salled the Saranse of two steamers, was got off yesterday and salled the salled t ance of two steamers, was got on year.

for the Pacific.

The steamer Virginia, from New-York bound to
New-Orleans, has put in here to repair her machinery.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 23 1857.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 85; Reading Railroad 261; Morris Canal 50; Long Island Railroad, 94; Pennsylvania Railroad, 384.

Buchanan was waited on by a number of Israelites, and, it is stated, he requested Captain Jonas P. Levy to furnish him with the localities in Switzerland where American citizens of the Jewish persuasion had been deprived of their religious privileges, as he had the documents all ready for transmission to remedy the ovil. TREATY WITH SWITZERLAND .- On Friday Mr

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Nominating Committee appointed at a mass meeting of the People, held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 14th instant for the purpose of conferring with citizens of all parties in favor of an honest and economical administration of the city government, with reference to a suitable case didate for Mayor, bave the honor to report:

Test in di-charging the dary confided to them, they have consulted a large number of our citizens of all parties, from whom they have juvited a frank expression of opinion upon the present disgraceful conditio of our municipal affairs, the cause and the remedy. With one accord, the chief responsibility for the mis government under which our city suffers, is fixed upon the present incumbent; and the sole hope of the com munity for a respectable and honest administration of the city government in the future, it is generally con ceded, rests upon the election in December next of as upright and intelligent man to the office of Mayor.

Your Committee, embracing as it does among it members men of all parties, has invited into its consultations representatives of all the politica longanization in the city-Democratic, American Republican and it seems to be the general pubne sentiment tha while all party issues shall be discarded, and merged in a common effort to obtain an interval of good gov ernment for the city, the candidate for Mayor ough justly to be selected from the Democratic party. Recent elections have shown that a majority of our elect ors are attached to that party; and no more convincing proof could be furnished of the unselfish and sincer motives animating those who are cooperating in the present movement for reform than the generous con cessions made by the Republican and American erganizations of all partiesn preferences in the choice of ou candidate, and the willingness of Democrats to yield the precedence usually claimed for their regular nomipations in favor of a nominee who embodies in his character honesty of purpose and integrity of conduct.

With these views, and impressed with a just sense of the responsibility imposed apon them, the Committee entered upon the delicate and embarrassing daty of selecting from a large number of our most eminent citizens whose names were presented, and all of whom were worthy of the high honor, the candidate upon whom the suffrages of the people should be united. Our deliberations have resulted in the unanimous nomination of

DANIEL F. TIEMANN AS THE PROPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF NEW-YORK.

With the life and public services of Mr. Tieman our citizens are familiar. He has been in the public service ever since 1838, but has never held an office of salary or emolument. Devoted to the welfare of the city, where he was born and reared, and with which all his interests are identified, he has labored diligently in those unobtrusive stations where the public spirite citizen finds in the faithful performance of duty a re ward higher than the fisttering attractions or th questionable gains of office. As a member of the Beard of Education, Mr. Tiemann early identified himself with our noble system of free instruction, as the founder of the first school established under it; contributing to the cause of popular education the real, en ergy and judgment which have always distinguished bim, until the public schools of the city became, what they yet continue to be-one of the proudest institutions of the Republic.
From 1838 to 1840, Mr. Tiemann was a member of

the Common Council-in those better days of New-York to which our citizens look back with a pride hightened by a sense of the shameful degradation t which its government is now reduced. He represented what was then the Sixteenth Ward, embracing the territory now included in the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty first Wards. To know some thing of the energy, the vigilance, the integrity and the fine talents he brought to the public service, it is only necessary to go among his old condituents, and ack them if they remember Alderman Tiemann You will find his name and services are household words among them still.

In 1851, Mr. Tiemann was called from his retiremen by the citizens of the Twelfth Ward, again to accept a seat in the Board of Alderman. He continued a mem-ber of the Board for two years, and, during a period without any example, except in the more recent history of our City Government, for the profligate abuse of the public trust, Alderman Tiemana resisted with stern in egrity, unflattering courage and commanding ability, the schemes of indiscrimina's plunder, then as now, advocated by a corrupt cabal, composed of men of all parties controlling the City Government.

His celebrated report upon the finances and propery of the city, made to the Common Council in 1839, embodies the results of a large experience and the most careful study of municipal government. And it is not too much to say that if the recommendations of that report had been adopted as the policy of aubrequent administrations, the private property then owned by the Corporation, much of which has since been given away and squandered, would have proved ample to defray the cost of the Croton Aqueduct, the Certral Park, our new public buildings, piers and pavements, leaving the city without debt. with a large revenue, and securing the citizens from millions of dol lars a year in taxes. During the last three years Mr. Tiemann has been one of the Board of Governors of the Alme-House Department, a branch of our city Government which has secured the confidence of the community by the prudence, economy and honesty with which it has been administered. To these re sults he has contributed largely by a constant attention to the operous duties of the post, and the closest scrutiny into all the various channels of expenditure. In this office, too, as in all the others, Mr. Tiemson has filled, he has served without compensation.

We appeal to you, then, with unhesitating con fidence, fellow-citizens, to secure the triumphant elec tion of the candidate we have presented. Now in the prime of life, we ask you to signalize his long career of public usefulness by elevating him to the Chief Magis tracy of our city, where his abundant experience, un challenged integrity and admirable administrative capacity may be the means of redeeming the honor and good name of New-York. Our people are determined to have an honest and

economical government-ray more, a government capa ble and willing to protect the LIVES, the HOMES and the PROPERTY of the citizens. In the present period of derangement is business, thousands of our industrious and fregal population are unfortunately unemployed. With anything approaching economy and commo honesty in the city government, there ought to have been millions at the command of its treasury with which to prosecute the great work of the Central Park, the new City Hall, and other public impreve ments, so as to furnish abundant employment to thousands who are now idle in this period of temporary but severe depression.

Instead of finding in the Mayor of the city, a

such a moment, a man equal to the occasion cur citizens were shocked, the people of the whole country amazed, and the intelligent and worthy me chanics and laborers of the city were insulted, by message from Mayer Wood to the Common Council in which the code of a highwayman was publicly recommended by a chief magistrate, for the adoption of those suffering people, whose only hope of relief rested upon the liberality and beneficence of our citizens. which had never been invoked in vain.

But the insolent boast is daily put forth by th present incumbent that he is tovincible. To your Committe, who in the fulfillment of their duty, have had the ample apportunities to learn the public sontiment, this audacious defisnes seems only the last desperate expedient of a baffled politician. Fernando Wood can be defeated. He is defeated, now, in the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN, as in the granacty we have that this nomination will be sup ported by the electors of all parties who desire to have

an horest man Mayor of New-York. Beaide the full vote of the American and Republican

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW-YORK parties, neither of whom will present a candidate bourands of Democrats stand ready to confer the office of Mayor upon a worthy member of their own party, who disdained to employ the means which sub ugated the Mayoralty Convention at Tammany Hall to the domination of its present candidate. Thousands of Democrats, those who are active partizans, as well as the great body of electors, are eager for an oppar-tunity like the present to rid themselves of his disas-

trous influence in their councils. The administration of this man has so prostrated the Government of New-York that the purest patriots be gin to doubt whether our democratic form of govern ment may not receive a fatal blow in the conviction everywhere spreading, that our system, so admirable in Federal and State administration, is inadequate to meet the exigencies of municipal rule. Shall it be said that the people of our noble metropolis will suffer this stigms to be put, not only upon them, but upon republican institutions, by the unsparing ambition of a man who has proved himself equally reckless of public duty as of private obligation?

No. never They say he cannot be beaten! Let those misguided men arswer who, as members of the old police force, were betrayed by Mayor Wood into a fatal resistance to the authorities. The Police Bill continued the whole force in office. If he had instructed them to obey the law, while he himself raised the question of constitu tionality as a Commissioner, a favorable decision would have restored the whole force to the old Board -while an adverse judgment, such as was rendered would have left all, officers and men, in their places.

They say he cannot be beaten! Let the mechanics and workingmen answer, who have seen and felt during the last three years of his administration, the enormous increase of taxation. These taxes, increase ing millions every year, are paid, after all, by the producing classes. High taxes diminish the size of the poor man's loaf of bread; they drive his family into cheerless and unhealthy tenements; they consume the revenues of the rich, whence they furnish employment to the artisan.

They say he cannot be beaten ! Let the Democrat ic party answer. By the unscrupulous use of partisan machinery, he has forced a nemination from a Con vention in which the sentiments of its constituency found no expression. The Demogratic party of the city, witnessing the comination of a pure and honored member of their own organization to the office of Mayor, accepts the surrender of political ascendency which a magnanimous opposition conceded. The Democrats of New-York feel no solicitude for the election of Fernando Wood. Among his associates every man must be either his slave or his enemy. He has confederates, he has creatures—but friends? If he has them, let them declare themselves over their own eignatures, as the respectable supporters of Danie! F Tiemann have done by thousands.

Citizens of New York! the issue is now with you Those who desire a good city government, will support DANIEL F. TIEMANN. Those who are willing to surrender our whole metropolis to official profligacy will vote for Fernando Wood.

Citizens, do your duty all will be well. At this elec tion the peace will be preserved at the polls, so that you can vote unmolested; and the ballot boxes and the canvass will be watched, so that every vote will

All honor to the Roman virtue of JAMES E COOLEY, who, by a generous sacrifice of honorable aspirations, has united the masses of New-York upon Daniel F. Tiemann. No party issue is involved in the contest. Seeking only a good government, New-York must and shall be redeemed from the anarchy which threatens the safety and welfare of our citizens. And finally, fellow-citizens, we appeal to you

make this victory sure, by going to the pells before you go to your business, and not leaving before you have deposited your vote, no matter how long the delay. Surely one day in a year is not too much for good citizen to give for the redemption of our beloved city from corruption and misrule. Resolve therefore to vote, and to vote early.

JAY JARVIS, JOHN KERR, GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, WM. H. APPLETON, BOBERT T. HAWS, WM H. ANTHON, ABM. 8 HEWETT. S. R. KIRBY, R. A. WITTHAUS, J. M. REED.

TAMMANY RATIFICATION OF WOOD.

Tammany Hall was well filled last night with characteristic crowd, and the nomination of Fernande Wood was enthusiastically ratified. John Kelly presided, and the principal speakers were Mesers. Coch rene, Dillaye, Doheny, Kelley, and Banks of The South Side Democrat. A enceting was also organized in the Park, and Mesers. John McCunn, Evart, Plum, Smith. Capt. Devin, and several others, spoke. The meeting broke up early, and a small procession marched up to the St. Nicholas, waere they called out

The following letter was received by the Committee who engineered the Tammany meeting, from Daniel E. Sickles:

E. Sickles:

LETTER FROM THE HON. D. E. SICKLES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

GESTLEMEN: I have had the bonor to receive your invitation to address the meeting at Tammany Hall this evening, which is called to ratify the nomination made for Mayor, Governor of the Alms-House and Supervisors. It would afford me great pleasure to be present and express my approval of the excellent selections made by the County Convention for the latter posts. These gentlemen will, I trust, be ratified and elected by the majorities which have recently attested the ascendency of our party in the city.

With reference to the candidate for Mayor, although it cannot be disguised that during the past year Mr.

the ascendency of our party in the city.

With reference to the candidate for Mayor, although it cannot be disguised that during the past year Mr. Wood has lest the confidence of a very large portion of the people, it has been said that in his nomination and election we might interpose an effective protest against the invasion of our municipal rights perpetrated by the Legislature last Winter. But this is no longer possible. For since his nomination he has moved and voted for the reappoinment of Mr. Draper as one of the Board of Police Commissioners, created by the Police act of 1856. My vote was given against that act. I resisted the appointment of Mr. Draper and his Republican colleagues, when made by Gov. King, because it seemed to me wrong that the police of a Democratic city should be controlled by a Board of Commissioners in which our opponents were in a majority. Mr. Wood declined to take his seat at the Board as one of the Commissioners, in consequence of his obnoxious political preponderance. Mr. Draper resigned. And a few days since, Mr. Wood having taken his seat at the Board, by his own act effected the reappointment of Mr. Draper, thereby restoring the very same offensive control, against which we had all with so much justice contended.

Beside, since his nomination, Mr. Wood, in a recent

nterded. Beside, since his nomination, Mr. Wood, in a recen message to the Common Council has put forth doc trines so inconsistent with the principles of the Demo cratic party, that the General Committee has deeme tratte party, in a most emphatic manner, to repudiate them. He has endeavored to array the rich against the poor, and the poor against the rich—advancing principles of the poor against the rich—advancing principles of the poor against the rich—advancing to the poor against the rich—advancing to the poor against the rich—advancing to the poor against the poor against the properties of the poor against the poor a a of municipal government not only ter portions of the community, composing the social es tablishment, but which are in direct antagonism to the great conservative opinions that underlie our politica faith. If, therefore, the General Committee in Tammany Hall is to be regarded as an exponent of the views of the Democracy of the city, Mr. Wood has forfeited their confidence, and ought not to be present-

forfeited their condidence, and ought not to be presented as their candidate.

These two acts—the Agrarian Message to the Common Council, and the restoration to the opposition of their centrol of the Board of Police—both occurring since his nemination, seem to me conclusive reasons why Mr. Wood ought not to be ratified as the Damouratic candidate for Mayor. Very respectfully.

To Damiel E. Dellavas, esq., and others. Committee, &c., Tammany Hall.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN CANADA - The Hamilton Spectator, Nov. 21, says:
"The Opposition will no doubt be gratified to learn

"The Opposition will no doubt be gratined to learn that our predictions are tikely to be verified aconer than they anticipated. We are now in the midst of a Ministerial crisis, and probably in a few days we may be erabled to amounce a dissolution of Parliament.

"We learned by special telegraph, last evening, that the Hon. Col. Tache had resigned, and that the that the Hon. Col. Tache had resigned, and that the Hon. J. A. Maedonald had been sent for by his collecty the Governor-General, and charged with the formation of a new Administration. The friends of the Attorney-General West will be glad to learn that he has been been that with the formation of the he has been intrusted with the formation of the new Government. We learn on good authority that Messrs. Skotte, Alleyn, and Belleau are likely to be members of the next Cabinet." THE STORM.

TERRIBLE GALE ON THE LAKES AND LIVERS.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

From The Albany Journal, Nov. 23.

We have again to chronicle an extensive the West. This time it appears to have extended over the lakes and the adjoining region; but the interior of our own State, so recently devastated by floods, has

less of preperty on the Lakes is probably grea Many vessels have been driven ashore, and other lest and sunk. Many of these disasters are yet to

lest and sunk. Many of these disasters are yet to be hard of, when news is received from other points along the shore.

Passengers from the West to-day report that the stown and ice have closed the canal at Albion and va-rious other points between Rochester and Buffalo, so that almost the entire distance between these two

We hope the closing of the canal by the snow will rot prove permanent, as it is feared it may. A grea-quantity of produce is on its way to the seaboard which would thus be prevented from reaching its des tination.

From The Rochester American, Nov. 21.

From The Rockester American, Nov. 71.

Our city has experienced during the past two days one of the severest storms that it has witnessed, thus early in the season, for many years. The wind commenced blowing night before last, and continued, with rain, sleet and snow, almost without cessation up to noon to day, when it somewhat abated. The gale raged furiously during last night, driving the waters against the track of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad, near the Round House, with such violence that it carried away some 70 or 80 feet of the track. No trains from Lockport or the Falls have arrived here since yesterday afternoon at 4.45.

If the snow was distributed equally over the surface, we would enjoy excellent sleighing. As it is, many were out with runners, and the tingle of merry bells reminded us of Winter.

The railroad men who went from this city east yesterday morning, report a heavy snow storm prevailing

The railroad men who went from this city case year terday morning, report a heavy snow storm prevailing in Nigara. Orieans, Genesee and Eric Counties. Conductor Wells stated to *The Rochester Union*, that when he left the Falls at 6:15, there was a slight sprinbling of snow. When he reached Pekin the storm was furlous, the wind blowing the snow into drifts. At Lockport the men were hard at work storm was furious, the wind blowing the snow inte-drifts. At Lockport the men were hard at work clearing the track. At Mabee's station the train was blocked for a few minutes by the snow, which was one foot deep, and the same was the case at Middle-port. At Medina there was but little snow, and soon after leaving that place the train ran out of the storm. A similar state of things existed along the road be-tween Batavia and Buffalo—the beavest of the storm ing half way between the two places.

being half way between the two places.

Altogether, the storm is quite a remarkable one. Its severity, for the season of the year, is unparalleled within our recollection. Fifteen years ago, about this time, a somewhat similar gale occurred, when the en-

time. a somewhat similar gale occurred, when the en-tire flats were flooded.

From the Bufalo papers of Saturday evening.

The gale stronger and stronger, the show thicker and thicker, the drifts deeper and deeper. Such con-stitutes, in brief, the history of the last 24 hours.

and thicker, the drifts deeper and deeper. Such constitutes, in brief, the history of the last 24 hours.

We chronicle in our marine column the arrival of the schooner A. E. Hart, from Chicago, with 18,000 bushels of wheat. She blew into port with her decks and rigging sheeted with ice, and had had as rough a night of it on the lake as could well be.

Old tare, of twenty years' experience on the lake, called it the worst night they had ever known; but last night was worse, and had the Greyhound been these hours later in making the trip, she would have found it hard to enter the harbor in the blinding snow storm, which commenced at 3 p. m., and continued during the night.

The schooner B. Eaton has not been heard from in two weeks. It also says that the storm began here with a northeaster on the evening of the 18th.

The wind commenced blowing night before last, and continued with rain, sleet and snow, almost without cessation, up to noon to-day, when it somewhat abated.

abated.

The gale raged so furiously during last night, driving the water against the track of the Buffalo and Nisgara Falls Railroad, near the Round House, with such violence that it carried away some 70 or 89 feet of the track. No trains from Lockport or the Falls have arrived

here since yesterday afternoon at 4.45.

If the snow was distributed equally over the surface we would enjoy excellent sleighing. As it is, many were out with runners, and the tingle of merry balls reminds us of Winter.

The railroad men who went from this city east yes-

terday morning, report a heavy enow-storm prevailing in Niagara, Orleans, Genesee and Eric counties.

From The Lockport Journal of Saturday evening.
The navigation of the canal in this section at least, is virtually closed. Boats can be moved but short distances and with the greatest difficulty. Mr. Shei-den, captain of the State scow, has seat for an ice-breaker, but there is little hope from its use, as the

distances and with the greatest difficulty. Mr. Shelden, captain of the State scow, has seat for an icebreaker, but there is little hope from its use, as the canal is clogged with snow as well asice, on which the ice-breaker will not be very effectual.

The close of the canal at this time is unfortunate. There has been to time during the season when there was an equal amount of produce and of goods on the way to their destination.

We have upon us one of the most severe snowstorms known in this section at any season. The storm commenced about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and last evening at 6 o'clock the snow was nearly three feet deep in all our streets throughout the village, the wind blowing at the same time with a fury that readered it hazardous to navigate the streets from our business establishments to the homes of our citizens. Since 10 o'clock last evening the storm has partially Since 10 o'clock last evening the storm has partially

Since 10 o'clock last evening the storm has partially ceased, with lowering and threatening skies.

P.S.—It has again commenced snowing, and has the appearance of a protracted storm.

From The Chicago Tribune of Saturday.

Snow fell to the depth of three or four inches, and the wind blew a hurricane. We hear of the loss of five or six vessels on the Lake, and no doubt the number will be greatly increased. The schooner Kossuth ran into the breakwater at the mouth of the harbor, and was sunk. Her crew were obliged to take to the rigging, where they remained all right, exposed to the fury of the storm. The Kossuth will probably be a total wreck. The schooner Mary Jane and Lewis Irwin, both of this port, we hear went ashore at Grosse Point, but we have no particulars as to their fate.

fate.
The brig Constellation, of this port, while loading at Waukegan, and having some 600 bushels of grain aboard, was driven on to the pier, carrying it away and sirking the vessel. We also hear that one schooner went

ashore at Recine, and another at Kenosha.

Collision on the River.—The propeller Erastus Cerring and the schooner Nathan Shaler, Capt. Strickland, laden with brown stone from Portland, Conn., came in collision on Saturday evening near Cuyler's Bar. The concussion was so severe that the bowsprit of the schooner was broken off close to the stem, and the entire side of the vessel raked, carrying away the stanchious, cat beads, rigging, &c. The Corning was fully laden with a cargo for New York, but she received ro material injury. There was much excitement on board of the schooner among the captain and crew, they fearing that the vessel would be out in two. As soon as the accident occurred the cook sprang from the schooner into the river, but he was afterward picked up by some of the hands and carried back to the vessel in a yaw!

Storm on the River.—The gale of Saturday right was severely felt on the river. During the storm, the propeller Reliance, of Poughkeepsie, with a full cargo from this city, was driven on the west shore, below the four-mile Point, and her smoke pipe blown down. This morning, she was still on the shore, but as yet had received no serious injury. It was thought that she would be got off to-day.

[IRA Telegraph.]

[By Telegraph.] TERRIFIC GALE ON THE OHIO AND MISSIS SIPPI RIVERS-SINKING OF SIXTEEN COAL-BOATS, AND LOSS OF ONE HUN-DRED LIVES.

CINCISNATI, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857. The steamer Republic, arrived from Louisville on Saturday night, reports that during the storm of Wedneeday 16 coal-boats sank in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, near Cairo.

One hundred men were lost in them. The loss of coal is about 300,000 bushels, valued at \$36,000. The crews were principally from Louisville and Pittsburgh. The steamer Gladiator reports that other boats as far down the river as New-Madrid have been swamped Passet gers from Evaneville state that the storm was

terrific upon the lower Ohio, and that all boats had to tie up, not one being able to run. The steamer Baltimore arrived from Marietta last evening, and reports encountering a heavy gale at Parkersburgh on Satur A heavy wind prevails here this merning accom-

panied by rain, snow and hail. CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 23-F. M.

The steamer Newcomb, which paged Cairo twelve hours after the Republic, does not confirm the report of the loss of the canal bosts.

BURNING OF A STRAMER-SEVENTY LIVE

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857. The eteamer Rainbow was burnt on the merning of the 21st inst, when ten miles above Napoleon, Ark. From fifty to seventy lives were lost, including all the officers. The boat, cargo, books and papers are a

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.
ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.
The weather here is mild. The wind for the past thirty-six hours has blown from the south. There are some rumors of ice in the canal at the West, but there is no knewn obstruction to navigation as yet.

The weather here is mild, with driviling rain. Navigation is unobstructed.

gation is unobstructed. gation is unobstructed.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 23, 1887.

The thermometer here this morning steed at two

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 20, 1867-p. m.

degrees below zero.

Buffalo, Monday, Nov. 22, 1857—p. m.

The weather here is clear, with a light west wind.
The thermometer stands at 26 degrees above zero.

A break in the canal at Black Rock will probably suspend canal navigation for the season.

Lake arrivals and departnres are very few.

There is no ice in our harbor yet.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857—10 p. m.
There has been a little thurder and lightning here this evening. It is now raining hard.

Boffalo, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857.

N. S. Benton, Auditor: There is a severe gale here, and the water is high. Breaks have occurred in herm bank, Lower Black Rock. It will cost from \$3.000 to \$5,000 to repair. Canal ravigation is not yet stopped.

Edwis Hyrlaurt, Sap't.

NAVIGATION CLOSED IN THE WELLAND
CANAL.
St. Catharine's Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.
The Welland Canal is full of ice, and navigation in

SLOOP CAPSIZED.
FREEFORT, L. I., Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.
The sloop Modesty capsized in New Inlet, near
Hempstead Beach, yesterday. Capt. Canady and a
boy, whose name is unknown, were drowned. Capt.
C. lived at Patchogue, L. I., where he leaves a family
in poor circumstances. The sloop was sugged in the
oyster trade.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE MIS-

FOUR MEN KILLED AND ONE LOST-FOUR-TEEN PERSONS SCALDED AND BADLE INJURED.

INJURED.

From a dispatch received at this office at a late hour last right, we learn of a fearful steamboat accident, involving the lose of several lives, and the maining and otherwise injuring of a large number of persons. The details given in the dispatch are very fall, and doubtless entirely reliable.

The steamer Cataract, while lying at Lisbon, a small town on the Miseouri River, below Glasgow, on the morning of Tuesday, the 17th, burst her mudreciever, killing and wounding several persons. Subjoined we have a list of the killed and injured:

KELGED.

William Brace of Hartford, Connecticut, passenger.
Mr. Blackburn of Cass County, Missourl.
Barney Kelley, keeper of the saloon.
Mr. McDonold, messenger of the United States

Thomas Hutchins, first clerk of the boat; slightly scalded; wounds considered not dangerous.

Mr. Targee, second clerk: slightly scalded.
Thomas Hogan of St. Louis, pilot; scalded.
The perter and the barber, scalded.
Weodridge, Loring, Kelso and Moscer; slightly scalded.
First deal. Express Company.

Leander Jones, Second Engineer, is reported loss.

Five deck hands and firemen, whose names have not been reported, are among the scalded. The wounded, we learn, would be sent down to this

place by the first boat passing.

The cause of the casualty is not stated. Full particulars will be given in our next leaue.

[St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 39.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, when the following commun tion to the contract for supplying the city with water was presented by the Mayor:

Was presented by the Mayor:

Oretlemen: The contractors for constructing the works for supplying the city of Brocklyn with water, have now in their employ about 50° men who are diligently engaged in the prosecution of the work, and it is important in every point of view, both for the welfare of the workmen and their families and the interests of the city, that there should be no cessation of labor thereon during the Winter. In order to accompliah this object the chief contractors are compelled to ask an indulgence from your honorable body. You are aware that according to the terms of the contract between the City and the Nassau Waker Company and the contractors, they are bound to receive in payment for their work the bonds of the city at par to the extent of thirteen hundred thousand dollars, and also that 29 per cent of all moneys due thereon are held as a security or reserve for the faithful performance of their contract. Up to this time it is believed that the contractors have faithfully performed their duty, but by reason of the interior according to the security, they have been compelled to submit to large pecuniary sacrifices in the sale of their bonds, and they now find the muelves cramped for the necessary means to continue the work, and the sid of your honorable body is twoked to reliave them from the dilemms. The reserve fluid of 20 per cent now amounts to shout \$250,000, and it is the opinion of the Water Cemmissioners that it will be aske to advance \$100,000 out of this found temporarily, which will enable the contractors to proceed the work throughout the Water of the Maser. Gemmissioners that it will be safe to silvance \$100,000 out of this fund temporarily, which will enable the contractors to prosecute the work throughout the Winter without discharging any of their men. It is believed that the Mesers. Wello have furnished materials and labor fully sufficient to cover the amount of bonds received by them, as well as the reserve of twenty per cent held against them by the Commissioners. And furthermore, the sevance of the mode to them, will undoshtedly be applied to the continuance of the work and the employment of labor; and, of ar all call judge, the interests of the city are not likely to suffer in the transaction. I think I have examined the subject carefully list in the transaction. I think I have examined the subject carefully in all its bearings, and, after mature deliberation, would respectfully recommend to your homorable body the passing of a resolution authorizing the advance of \$1,600 to Mesers. Wello & Co. on account of their contract for supplying the City of Bracklyn with water, with such guards and checks as are necessary to fully protect the city from the dangers of utilinate loss.

Respectfully numitted.

RAMUEL S. POWELL. Mayor.

**Ald. Delivecthio moved that the subject be laid on the table to be made the special order for next Mouday night.

**Ald. Kaleflance amended to the effect that the Common Council request the Water Commissioners to

Ald. KALBILKISCH amended to the effect that the Common Council request the Water Commissioners to advance to the contractors the sum of \$100,066 in such amounts as might be deemed advisable.

A discussion ensued, when Ald. KALBILTISCH'S amendment was jost by a vote of 12 Yeas to 17 Nays; and the motion of Ald. Delvecchio was then adopted.

A petition signed by nearly two thousand citizens, was presented for a new market in South Brooklyn, between the Atlantic and Hamilton ferrics, which was referred.

referred.

A communication was submitted from the Secretary of the Navy, stating in answer to inquiries that work on the Marine Barracks in the Wallabout could be continued as long as the appropriation lasted.

PERSONAL.

—The Hon. B. R. Curtis, late Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, reappeared at the Boston bar on Sat-urday. He argued a case before the Supreme Court of

-Miss Elizabeth Baskin of Mile, New-York, has re-—Miss Elizabeth Baskin of Milo, New-York, has recovered a verdict of \$900 against George L. Jones for
breach of promise of marriage. His defense was, that
after they were ergaged Miss Baskin became a coavert to spiritualism and a medium.

—Mrs. Vaughn has been appointed Postmistress of
South Pomfret, Vt., and Mis Lewis Postmistress of
Spread Eagle, Chester County, Pa., in the place of
their deceased huebands.

—Dr. G. Moreau Holt, formerly of Wartrace, Bedford County, has been appointed by Gen. Wm.
Walker Surgeon in the Nicaraguan army. Dr. Holt
left Memphis on the 28th of September. on route for
New-Orleans, to take his position in that army.
[Memphis Eagle.

THE BALTIMORE FIRE. The aggregate amounts of

ces and insurance at the fire in on Saturday evening area s follows: Insurance, \$43,000 25,000 6,000 21,800 35,000 Insured, Laucred, Laucred

Tetal..... \$25,760

HARD TIMES—The Wave Standard learns that the mills of the Otis Company will be closed soon. They employ about 750 persons.

The Springfield Republican has gathered some statistics as to the effects of the hard times on the four western counties of the State. They show that the prostration of business is general throughout this part of the country, no branch of trade or manufactures being exempt. Over 8,060 persons have been thrown out of employment in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden and Berkshire Counties, since the left of September, and the mill operatives who are retained only receive two-thirds as much pay.